

(c) PAYMENT IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Payment under this section, when accepted by an individual described in subsection (a), shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of, or on behalf of, the individual against the United States that arose out of the termination of the White House Travel Office employment of that individual on May 19, 1993.

SEC. 529. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation any official background investigation report on any individual, except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

(1) such individual has given his or her express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 528. (a) REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay from amounts appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading, "Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses", up to \$499,999 to reimburse former employees of the White House Travel Office whose employment in that Office was terminated on May 19, 1993, for any attorney fees and costs they incurred with respect to that termination.

NOTICE OF HEARING

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on Thursday, September 19, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in room 562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The hearing will discuss Social Security reform.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 1996, at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing on "Mergers and Competition in the Telecommunications Industry."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be author-

ized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 1996, at 9 a.m. to hold a closed business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, at 2 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to conduct a hearing Wednesday, September 11, at 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406) on the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and the role of Federal, State, and local governments in surface transportation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REGARDING PUERTO RICO ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I have said in the past, and continue to believe, that the action taken by Congress in eliminating section 936 without a permanent replacement program that provides a major stimulus to economic development in Puerto Rico and the creation of well-paying and stable jobs was unfortunate.

We have the seeds of a replacement program in new Internal Revenue Code section 30A that provides a targeted wage credit to companies currently doing business in Puerto Rico based upon the compensation paid to their qualified employees. Although this is certainly movement in the right direction, it does not allow new business starts, and the credit will sunset in 10 years. As such, it does not provide the permanency that is needed to maintain the economic development of Puerto Rico, and will adversely impact States like New York.

Corporations headquartered in New York State that have invested in Puerto Rico employ over 39,000 persons in New York. Moreover, Puerto Rican subsidiaries of mainland companies purchase approximately \$195 million per year worth of supplies and services from New York. Consequently, when the wage credit sunsets in 2006 and corporations are drawn to other regions where there are tax incentives, New York State will lose not only jobs, but a significant amount of income from goods and services.

Mr. President, Congress needs to work with the elected representatives of Puerto Rico to expand section 30A

into a dynamic and effective job creation incentive that helps to bring new and high-paying jobs to Puerto Rico. By doing so, we will raise Puerto Rico's economic standards and provide efficient Federal incentives to accomplish those goals. I firmly believe that Congress, working with Governor Rossello and other elected leaders from Puerto Rico, can successfully fashion a program that achieves economic progress for Puerto Rico and efficiency in Federal expenditures. •

SHOULD WE TROT OUT THE NEW DEAL AGAIN?

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the ablest aldermen in the city of Chicago, Burton F. Natarus, recently had a commentary in the Chicago Tribune in which he calls for a public works program along the lines of the WPA. It makes eminent good sense.

We can learn from history, but we're apparently unwilling to do it.

The welfare bill that passed is going to cause huge problems in our society if we don't come up with something better and do it quickly.

A WPA type of welfare reform would cost a little more initially, but saves huge amounts of money in the long run and be of great assistance to impoverished areas, whether rural or urban.

Right now we are trying to have welfare reform but do it without creating jobs for the unskilled and without having day care for their children.

Anything labeled "welfare reform" that doesn't provide the jobs and doesn't provide day care is not really welfare reform.

Mr. President, I ask that Alderman Natarus' article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 22, 1996]

SHOULD WE TROT OUT THE NEW DEAL AGAIN?

(By Burton F. Natarus)

On July 24, the Senate approved a comprehensive welfare bill, the most sweeping change since the creation of the New Deal 60 years ago. Federal guarantees of cash assistance for the nation's poorest children have evaporated and states will be given new powers to run welfare on their own. The measure also imposes a five-year lifetime limit on cash assistance payments to any family and requires the head of every family on welfare to work within two years or lose benefits.

While we laud the new thrust toward the self-sufficiency of our population, and the end of the obsolete aspects of the 60-year-old welfare system, we have serious concerns about jobs. Where are they to come from? Where is the new workforce to go? To Bainbridge Island, Wash., to work for Microsoft? To the high-tech Naperville corridor for that chemical engineering position? The welfare reform bill, which President Clinton is expected to sign, presumes there will be jobs available for the workforce. These jobs may or may not exist and we have to face the brutal fact that generations of welfare families have no saleable working skills. Recall the controversial "workfare" Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program from the Nixon administration in the flush, moneyed '70s, when Congress tried to create jobs accompanied by teaching and skills